

# Identification Newsletter Crime Information Bureau



## Booking in Reverse



The common 10-print arrest fingerprint card reports three kinds of information: (1) the name and descriptive information about the arrested person, (2) the arrest charges, and (3) fingerprint impressions. There is also a place on the card to report (4) final disposition, but for adult arrests this section is rarely used.

The purpose of fingerprint impressions is to make positive identification of the subject.

The purpose of positive identification is to see if this person has a prior criminal history that could affect charging decisions, or to see if the person is wanted elsewhere on other charges.

If positive identification is the *last* thing we do, don't we have the process backwards? Wouldn't it be better to identify the person first, then use that information to decide what the current charges should be?

Well, times are changing. In Wisconsin, arresting and booking agencies have a new tool -- 2-finger, FastID. This is a small, livescan device that captures two index finger images, determines the pattern and minutia, launches a search of CIB's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and in about a minute returns a result. In about a minute, you can know who the person is (if he/she has a prior arrest), or you can know that this is a new person to the state criminal record system.

As you will see elsewhere in this newsletter, quick and easy identification of subjects who are trying to conceal identity is an enormously satisfying occupation. Many agencies are telling us that they want one of these available to help with difficult subjects.

I would like to propose to you that this device can play a key role in restoring natural order to the booking process. Use it in all cases, and do positive identification first. After identification, you can complete the booking process, and then send us the charges and the complete fingerprint set.

This is another small movement in the direction of lights-out fingerprint processing. We need some experience with the new technology. We will continue to do identification the old fashioned way on the 10-prints you submit, but we have an opportunity to compare the accuracy of the old with a new process. We need your help ...and, for some of your arrestees, you are almost certain to find the new technology entertaining.

Here at CIB, I am happy to announce two promotions. Walt

Neverman has been named the TIME and Technical Services Manager. He continues his reliable service to the TIME System, and takes on responsibilities for Criminal History Improve-

ment. And, Phil Collins has been promoted to Deputy Bureau Director for CIB. I am delighted to have these two individuals nearby to share responsibility for bureau management, and you are welcome to contact them as you would me if CIB can be of help to you in any way.

**Gerry Coleman,**  
**Director**

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## 1957 Slayings

### Arrest made in 45-year-old slaying of police officers

#### EL SEGUNDO, Calif. (AP)

Gerald Fiten Mason was a solid member of his South Carolina community, a golfer who lived quietly with his wife of 40 years. He was liked by his neighbors and often made home repairs for local widows. But 45 years ago, authorities say Mason had a darker side. They allege he was a desperate ex-convict who robbed and raped teens in a lovers lane and gunned down two El Segundo police officers after they stopped his stolen car for running a red light. Mason, 68, was arrested Wednesday and was being held without bail pending his extradition to California. He is charged with murder, rape, robbery and kidnapping.

Authorities said a new FBI database matched Mason's fingerprints to those found in the stolen car following the July 22, 1957 slayings an extraordinary development in a case had been cold for decades. "I prayed for this day. I never thought I'd make it," said John Booterbaugh, a retired El Segundo police detective who worked with both victims. "We never forgot." Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca said the officers "can now rest in peace with the knowledge that the killer has been caught."

Mason could face life in prison without parole if convicted. Mason's wife of 40 years apparently didn't know about his alleged crimes, authorities said. "She was very surprised and I believe very much a victim herself," sheriff's Lt. Raymond Peavy said. "She was devastated." Neighbors in Columbia, S.C., were shocked by the arrest. "Well, I don't believe that," said 83-year-old Mary Jane Scherman, who lives across the street. She described him as a trustworthy man who often made home repairs for local widows. "He helped me get up when I fell one time," Scherman said. "I fell out in the yard getting out of the car. He was right there to help. He just seemed like a very nice man."

Authorities contend it was Mason who held up two 15-year-old girls and their dates in a Hawthorne field one summer midnight in 1957. The teens were tied up and driven a short distance to a more secluded area, where the gunman raped a girl, stole watches, jewelry and cash, forced the victims to undress and drove off in one boy's 1949 Ford. About 90 minutes later, El Segundo officers Milton G. Curtis, 25, and Richard A. Phillips, 28, saw the



car run a red light and pulled it over. Phillips, a 2 1/2-year veteran, went to write up a ticket while Curtis, a rookie with just 2 1/2 months, stayed in the patrol car to check whether the car was stolen, Booterbaugh recalled. At that moment the driver, who had gotten out of the car, pulled a .22-caliber handgun and shot Phillips, then ran back and shot Curtis through the police car's window, Booterbaugh said. Curtis was able to fire four or five shots from his revolver but missed the gunman, who abandoned the car and ran, loping through backyards and hopping fences. A second patrol car heard the dying officers' radio request for an ambulance but Phillips and Curtis died before reaching the hospital.

The killings shocked the town, which Booterbaugh described as a "Mayberry" about a dozen miles south of downtown Los Angeles that usually saw no worse crime than marijuana possession. A nationwide manhunt began and thousands of tips and hundreds of suspects were investigated without success. In 1960, a resident in nearby Manhattan Beach turned in two watches, jewelry and a revolver he had found in his yard, apparently thrown there years earlier by the killer. Ballistic tests showed the gun was "consistent" with the bullets used to kill the officers, Merriman said. The watches belonged to the robbery victims. But without additional leads, the case languished. A tip to El Segundo police last September that someone had bragged about the killings prompted the sheriff's cold case unit to dust it off. The lead turned out to be false but it prompted authorities to review the case. The FBI's fingerprint database found a match to Mason, who had done jail time for a 1956 burglary conviction in South Carolina, Merriman said.

After allegedly killing the officers, however, Mason apparently went straight. "That's probably one of the reasons this case has gone unsolved for so long," Peavy said. "You commit a crime that many years ago, you got to believe you've pretty much gotten away with it."

*Associated Press writer Pamela Hamilton in South Carolina contributed to this report.*

AP-NY-01-30-03 0804EST



### Ten Print Searches of Unsolved Latents

With the installation of the state's new AFIS, ten print searches of the unsolved latent database has produced numerous preliminary hits since the system became operational in January of this year. As of February 19, 2003 there have been 46 latent cases that have been declared identifications.

Fingerprint Technicians at the Crime Information Bureau perform a first stage verification of all ten print records being searched against the unsolved latent database. All declared matches are then routed to the latent analyst that had initially entered the latent case into the AFIS for validation.

Each case that is entered by the state crime labs could have numerous latent lifts associated with it. The cases, which are declared hits, consisted of the following crimes:

Burglary	=	23
Larceny	=	7
Stolen Vehicle	=	7
Damage to Property	=	3
Sexual Assault	=	1
Robbery	=	1
Threat	=	1
Counterfeiting	=	1
Traffic Offense	=	1
Other	=	1

The unsolved latent cases that the identifications were made on go back as far as 1996. The Fingerprint Identification Section of the Crime Information Bureau is currently averaging 3,389 ten print-to-unsolved latent verifications per week.



### INFO BROADCAST

Effective March 10, 2003, the Wisconsin Computerized Criminal History (CCH) rap sheet was modified to display disposition information in a manner that permits easier interpretation. Final disposition and sentencing information now includes a numeric association to the corresponding arrest charge. The following example shows two disposition entries for charge number 01 and one disposition entry for charge number 02.

Cycle No. 1

=====

Arrest/Charge Data

-----

Name Used: ROBERT JAMES TEST  
 Date Of Birth: July 19, 1976  
 Date Of Arrest: January 15, 1999  
 Arrest Type: ADULT ONLY  
 Arrest Tracking No. 55009908172914  
 Arresting Agency: WI0550000

RUSK COUNTY SHERIFF

Arrest Case Number:  
 Local ID Number:  
 Contributing Agency: WI0550000

RUSK COUNTY SHERIFF

Booking Case Number: 99-535  
 Local Photo: YES  
 Local Palm Print: NO

Arrest Charges:

01 943.10(1) (A) BURGLARY-  
 BUILDING OR DWELLING  
 NCIC 2203 Counts: 1 Felony  
 August 15, 1999

02 943.01(1)  
 CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY  
 NCIC 2901 Counts: 1 Felony  
 August 15, 1999

Court Data

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Court:  
 Court Case Number: 541999CF000051  
 Arrest Tracking No.: 55009908172914  
 Remark: CCAP DISPOSITION

Charges Disposed Of:

01 943.10(1) (A)  
 BURGLARY-BUILDING OR DWELLING  
 Counts: 1 Felony  
 September 7, 1999 CASE REOPENED

01 943.10(1) (A)  
 BURGLARY-BUILDING OR DWELLING  
 939.05 PARTY TO  
 Counts: 1 Felony  
 September 7, 1999 DISMISSED

02 943.01(1)  
 CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY  
 Counts: 1 Felony  
 March 6, 2003 CONVICTED



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Criminal Justice Information Services Division

### CJIS News

In June 2002, the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board (APB) approved a change to the IAFIS response generation methodology to enable state and federal agencies to establish and increase electronic civil fingerprint submissions. This change permits agencies to select the manner in which they receive IAFIS responses, either electronically or manually. Effective immediately, the manual response option is available for criminal submissions as well as civil applicant transactions.

**The Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) Project** has its roots in the 1960s and 1970s when the FBI began investigating the feasibility of automating the fingerprint identification process. During that period the Identification Division, the predecessor to CJIS, began working with the National Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute for Standards and Technology) to develop algorithms for searching and matching fingerprints using computer technology. In addition, research contracts were awarded for the development of prototype fingerprint scanners and matchers. These prototype scanners and matchers evolved into the Automated Fingerprint Reader System (AFRS) which is currently in use today in Clarksburg, WV.

Instead of using ink and fingerprint cards to take fingerprints of arrested subjects and job applicants, the fingerprint images are captured electronically by scanning the fingers on a live-scan system. The textual information normally found at the top of a fingerprint card (e.g., name, date of birth, arrest information, etc.) is entered on the keyboard of the live-scan system. This textual information, along with the digital fingerprint images, are compressed and formatted according to the approved standards and transmitted electronically through the state's telecommunications network and the CJIS Division's Wide Area Network (WAN) to IAFIS in Clarksburg.

Criminal identification by means of fingerprints is one of the most potent factors in apprehending fugitives who might otherwise escape arrest and continue their criminal activities indefinitely. This type of identification also makes possible an accurate determination of the number of previous arrests and convictions which result in an equitable sentence by the courts. In addition, this system of identification enables the prosecutor to present its case in the light of the offender's previous record. It also provides probation officers, parole board, and the Governor with definitive information

upon which to base their judgment in dealing with criminals.

Fingerprint Identification is the method of identification using the impressions made by the minute ridge formations or patterns found on the fingertips. No two persons have exactly the same arrangement of ridge patterns, and the patterns of any one individual remain unchanged throughout life. Fingerprints offer an infallible means of personal identification.



### NOTICE

#### Transaction Control Number Needed for Tracking Records

All requests coming from law enforcement agencies, submitting electronic fingerprint records, to the Crime Information Bureau need to provide a TCN number to the Fingerprint Identification Section when calling for a "Rush" search of a ten print record.

The TCN number that is issued at the livescan and/or card-scan device is used to track all records now being processed through the state's new AFIS. The TCN number can be located in the third field from the top, once the record being submitted is opened, at the livescan or cardscan device.

**Sample TCN: CO1234567890**

When calling (608-266-7598 and/or 608-264-9485) or sending by fax (608-267-8935) to the Fingerprint Identification Section of the Crime Information Bureau, on a record that has been transmitted, please furnish the TCN number, full name, sex & race, date-of-birth, and time & date the record was sent to CIB. An agency contact, name and telephone number will also be needed for CIB staff to return AFIS search results.

*The above information is for AFIS results only.* Requests for any corrections and/or additions that need to be made to a record that has been sent to CIB should (*with arrest tracking number [ATN] in hand*) call the Criminal History Records Unit at 608-266-9561 or fax the information (*with the ATN*) to 608-261-0660.

#### FBI's IAFIS Compliant Product List URL

The FBI has tested and found these products to be in compliance with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) Image Quality Specifications (IQS). The review of the test data was conducted by the Communications & Technology Branch, Criminal Justice Information Services Division. The certification process is not intended to endorse one product over a competitor's product but merely to certify that the product meets FBI standards and that, between two products that meet FBI standards, the FBI does not recommend one over the other. Visit <http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/iafis/cert.htm> for the complete listing.





## Local Identification Number

The use of a local identification number is unique to each agency. Agencies may use it to identify a specific arrest event or identify an individual within their record management system, unlike the State Identification Number (SID) that identifies the person within the statewide criminal history database. It also differs from other fields like race, which is dynamic and changes based upon the latest contribution. Here is an example:

### CRIMINAL HISTORY DATA

#### Cycle No. 1

##### Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: CHRISTOPHER J TEST  
Date Of Birth: March 29, 1959  
Date Of Arrest: April 4, 2001  
Arrest Type: ADULT ONLY  
Arrest Tracking No.: 66000020012200  
Arresting Agency: WI0660000 WASHBURN COUNTY SHERIFF  
Arrest Case Number: J0100138001  
**Local ID Number: J0100138**  
Contributing Agency: WI0660000 WASHBURN COUNTY SHERIFF  
Booking Case Number: J0100138001  
Local Photo: YES  
Local Palm Print: NO

##### Arrest Charges:

01 343.44(2)(C)1 PENALTY-OAS/OAR (3RD)  
NCIC 5405 Counts: 1 Misdemeanor April 4, 2001

##### Court Data

Court:  
Court Case Number: 652001CT000043  
Prosecuting Agency:  
DA Case Number:  
Arrest Tracking No.: 66000020012200  
Remark: CCAP DISPOSITION

##### Charges Disposed Of:

01 343.44(1)(B) OPERATING WHILE REVOKED  
Counts: 1 Misdemeanor  
August 20, 2001 CONVICTED

Sentence: August 20, 2001  
COSTS  
Begin Date:

Sentence: August 20, 2001  
JAIL  
Begin Date: September 7, 2001  
Length: 5 DAYS

#### Cycle No. 2

##### Arrest/Charge Data

Name Used: CHRISTOPHER JOHN TEST  
Date Of Birth: March 20, 1959  
Date Of Arrest: September 24, 2001  
Arrest Type: ADULT ONLY  
Arrest Tracking No.: 7000109300098  
Arresting Agency: WI0070000 BURNETT COUNTY SHERIFF  
Arrest Case Number:  
**Local ID Number: A01-6731**  
Contributing Agency: WI0070000 BURNETT COUNTY SHERIFF  
Booking Case Number:  
Local Photo: YES  
Local Palm Print: NO

##### Arrest Charges:

01 968.09 FAILURE TO APPEAR  
NCIC 7399 Counts: 1 Misdemeanor August 8, 2001  
\*\*\* END OF RECORD \*\*\*



## Wisconsin Circuit Court Access (WCCA)

Several years ago agencies expressed a desire to share information electronically. In 1998, the Circuit Court Automation Project (CCAP) developed a website and put it into production. As questions arose, an oversight team was developed to review the accuracy and retention of site content.

As user needs evolved, a website design committee was formed, and the web site was completely redesigned. Some additional enhancements to the site include:

- Data is more clearly displayed-particularly for criminal charges, dispositions, and sentences.
- There is a new simple search screen.
- The majority of site users search by name or case number.
- Since this new screen is not as many screens deep into the system searching is quicker.
- There is an advanced search screen with additional data elements to search by. This includes the ability to search with fewer characters in the name field.
- There is a new court calendar report.
- Reports can be generated in PDF to more clearly display the data when printing.
- The user can click on one of the many column

(Continued on page 6)



headers and sort a list of results by data element.

- The new site allows for others to electronically extract the data from the site in a variety of formats.
- There are additional FAQs, help, and links.
- The appearance has been enhanced.
- The site now displays information for 10 years unless a longer period is specified by Supreme Court Rule 72.

Forfeitures are typically retained for 10 years; some severe charges longer.

You can visit the new site at this URL:

[wcca.wicourts.gov](http://wcca.wicourts.gov)

### You Can Assist Us With...

Complete descriptive information such as height, weight, eyes and hair color are required when contributing arrest information to the Crime Information Bureau. If these identifiers are absent, the record cannot be processed. Please make certain when contributing an arrest record to include this information.



Court modifications, special dispositions and probation revoked final dispositions are often mailed to the Crime Information Bureau from the Court Clerks. If your county participates by contributing electronic disposition information using CCAP software, there is no need to mail these dispositions to the repository. They will arrive electronically via

the Simple Transaction Exchange Protocol (STEP) interface between CCAP and CIB. However, we do encourage you to retain the paper documents if you so choose.

Issue	Resolution
Arrest record contributed with no charge/s.	Complete the charge information.
Missing source code.	Use "A" for arrest, or "P" for prosecutor.
Absent NCIC code.	Complete the NCIC code.
Test records not prefaced with a call. Often these directly populate the database and get passed onto the FBI.	Preface with a call. Contact Curt Bauer at (608) 266-7598, Diane Larson (608) 264-9485, or Sandie Schultz (608) 264-9490.
Disposition date with no disposition	Include the disposition information.
Dispositions "hold for court" or "posted bail".	These are not final dispositions. Please place these types of remarks in the "additional information" field.
Municipal ordinances in the state statute field.	Use the ordinance field instead of the state statute field.



## Joint Disposition Improvement Project



Wisconsin State Courts, in conjunction with the Crime Information Bureau continue their efforts to improve final disposition information posting to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database. This improvement project began in 2000 as part of the Criminal History Improvement Plan. Oversight is provided by Ray Luick at the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). Education efforts continue and include all Wisconsin Circuit Courts, District Attorneys, and Law Enforcement agencies.

In August of 2002, the first of several program changes were implemented and dispositions that had queued to error were re-processed, resulting in a substantial decrease in the number of duplicate records the Crime Information Bureau had received. Scripts have been developed and are being used to analyze the scope of the problem. An application has been developed to access, review and reconcile errant records, and law enforcement agencies have been provided with software to create the Arrest Tracking Number (ATN) used to link disposition information to arrest data.

Today, reporting tools define the number of messages that post to the Simple Transaction Exchange Protocol (STEP) interface, identify desirable disposition information that doesn't arrive, and the reasons why. Furthermore, CCAP has developed a user interface application and is beginning to index the ATN.

Similarly, CIB has developed an online training module, Partners in Criminal Justice, designed for Clerk of Court and District Attorney personnel so they can familiarize themselves with CIB and the fingerprinting process.

Some additional objectives we would like to achieve in 2003 include a program change to CCAP's next software upgrade which would prevent the Court Clerk from having to re-key the ATN for *each* charge, synchronize disparate tables, continue with unfinished program changes and develop regular upgrade documentation to catch data problems at the source.



## Eligibility for Conditional Discharge under 961.47(1)

**Background:** Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any offense under Chapter 961 (or the preceding Chapter 161), or of any offense under any statute of the United States or of any state or local ordinance relating to any narcotic drug, marijuana, stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic drugs, pleads guilty to or is found guilty of possession or attempted possession of a controlled substance under state statute 961.41(3g)(b), the court, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the person on probation. If the person successfully completes the terms and conditions of the probation, the court discharges the person and dismisses the charges.

**Note:** Because there may only be one discharge and dismissal under this section with respect to any person, the fingerprint record is not eligible for removal pursuant to § 165.84(1).

Pursuant to § 961.47(1), only those individuals convicted under 961.41(3g)(b) are eligible for this disposition. The statutory additions for other specific penalty sections for possession or attempted possession of cocaine, cocaine base, LSD, PCP, amphetamines, methamphetamine, THC, methcathinone, psilocin, psilocybin or designer drugs were made without amending either 961.47(1) or its predecessor statute 161.47(1) and are therefore not eligible for this disposition. This was affirmed by the court of appeals in *State v. Boyer*, 198 Wis. 2d 837, 543 N.W.2d 562 (Ct. App. 1995).

*The reference to s. 161.41 (3) [now 961.41 (3g) (b)] in sub. (1) means that proceedings may only be deferred for convictions for crimes encompassed by s. 161.41 (3) [now 961.41 (3g) (b)].*

CIB will continue to process those disposition that qualify under 961.47(1) and return those that do not qualify to the submitting agency for clarification.



## **Biometrics Needed** *Reprinted from* **Government Technology**

*NIST says both fingerprints and facial recognition technology are needed to protect borders.*

**By Jim McKay, Justice Editor - February 2003**

“WASHINGTON D.C -- A dual approach that employs both fingerprint and facial recognition technology is the best option for a biometric system that would make the nation's borders more secure, according to scientists at the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

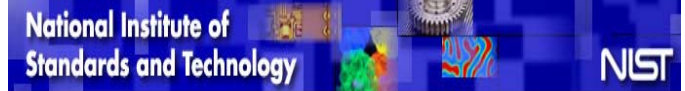
After studying mature biometric technologies, NIST, in conjunction with the Departments of Justice and State, made the recommendation in a report recently transmitted to Congress. The Patriot Act and the Enhanced Border Security Act mandated the study.

Fingerprint performance was measured on an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) database of 1.2 million prints of 620,000 individuals. The Face Recognition Vendor Tests (FRVT) 2002 measured face recognition performance of 10 vendors on a Department of State database of 121,000 images of 37,000 individuals.

Based on the evaluations, as well as practical considerations, NIST recommends (1) the use of at least two fingerprints to positively identify visa applicants and (2) a dual system of face and fingerprints to verify the identities of visa holders at points of entry into the United States.

NIST managed the FRVT 2002 with sponsorship and support from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA); Departments of Defense, Justice and State; and other federal agencies. More information is available at [www.frvt.org](http://www.frvt.org). The complete NIST appendix to the report to Congress is available at [www.itl.nist.gov/iad/894.03/NISTAPP\\_Nov02.pdf](http://www.itl.nist.gov/iad/894.03/NISTAPP_Nov02.pdf).

In its evaluation of possible future border crossing systems, NIST noted that each fingerprint or facial image would require 10 kilobytes or less of computer memory storage. A card with 32-kilobyte storage capacity could store two fingerprints and a facial image, and many existing smart cards easily could do the job. NIST also recommends that any future visa system incorporate several existing information technology standards and specifications.



For example, biometric information could be scrambled using public key infrastructure (PKI) systems that incorporate the Digital Signature Standard. This information scrambling would make the system tamper resistant.

The information could be stored in cards that meet the Government Smart Card Interoperability Specification. Additionally, the data could be stored in a way that meets existing standards already used by law enforcement agencies to store fingerprint and mug shot information.

NIST scientists and engineers have a great deal of experience in using computers to match images automatically. NIST's ITL has worked extensively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to speed up and automate fingerprint-matching systems, and also has evaluated previous facial recognition systems.

As a non-regulatory agency of the US Department of Commerce's Technology Administration, NIST develops and promotes measurement, standards and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade and improve the quality of life.”

## **Fast ID SUCCESS**

For many years law enforcement agencies have expressed a need to positively determine a suspect's identity when an alias name is provided, or identity is unknown. This “instant” identification became a reality in Wisconsin in December 2002.

*Reprinted (in part) with permission of Green Bay PD  
March 11, 2003*

*At 12:22 AM on March 07, 2003, Green Bay community police officers and members of the Brown County Drug Task Force conducted a search warrant at 332 S. Quincy St., Green Bay, WI. Several individuals were taken into custody during the search. One party gave false information when he identified himself. The suspect had small plastic baggie of green plant material. This material was later tested and indicated positive for THC content.*

*During the processing of the suspect, the suspect's fingerprints did not match with the fingerprint card of the party he said he was. Using the FAST ID, the suspect's two index fingers were read. Within 40 seconds a match came back with a State identification number. Now knowing his true identity, we learned that the suspect had a felony probation hold warrant and Manitowoc County warrant. The suspect was charged with Possession of THC and Obstructing an Officer.*

*(Continued on page 9)*



## Fast ID

*Our first use of the FAST ID was very successful.*

***Our many thanks to Commander Van Schyndle and Specialist Bob Klika for allowing us to share in their success!***



These fast ID devices use biometric technology to capture the index fingerprints of an individual, encode the fingerprints, and send the results to a standalone server at the Department of Justice. An open search is conducted, and if the fingerprints are located in the Wisconsin criminal database, the following information is returned to the device/user:

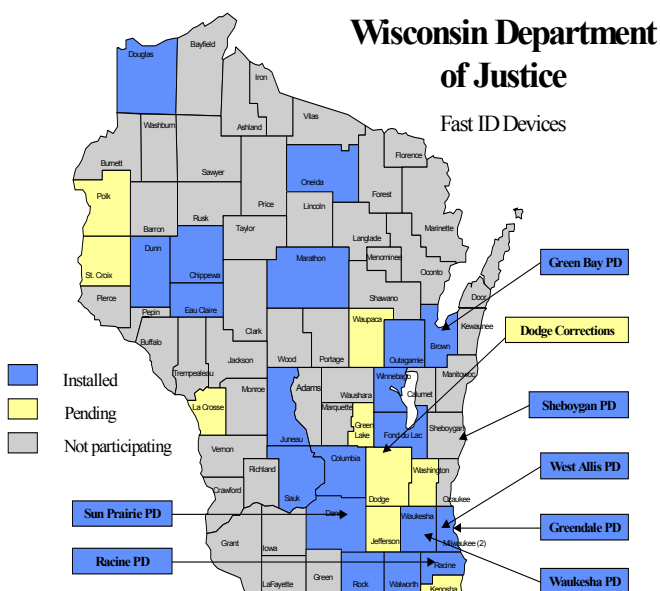
- State identification number (SID)
- Sex
- Race
- Birth date
- Local identification number

The SID number can then be queried in the TIME System to obtain name, WI criminal history and additional information.

These devices do not query the FBI's IAFIS or other databases. They query only the Wisconsin Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). WDOJ hopes to develop a wireless application using these devices.

Wisconsin will be the first to pilot these instant identification devices with law enforcement agencies on a statewide level. For additional information contact Sandie Schultz at (608) 264-9490 or Internet [schultzsd@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:schultzsd@doj.state.wi.us)

With the assistance of the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) DOJ has acquired funding for an additional 24 sites.



## HAPPY TEN YEAR ANNIVERSARY!

[From *IDENTIFICATION NEWSLETTER*  
Volume 93-1, April 28, 1993]

### "New CIB Training Officer"

"On January 10, 1993, Walt Neverman joined the Training Services Section. Walt has been a state employee since 1984, having worked with the State Patrol for five years as a Police Communications Operator and Payroll Coordinator. Most recently he worked as a Regulation and Compliance Investigator with the Department of Regulation and Licensing. Prior to joining state service, Walt was an air traffic controller. He is a licensed pilot and holds commercial and flight instructor certificates."

***Walt Neverman is now the TIME & Technical Services Manager for CIB.***



## Juvenile Submission Indicator

Law enforcement agencies contribute juvenile arrest information to the Crime Information Bureau. When contributing juvenile arrest information, it's important the contributing agency flag the submission as a juvenile, by using a "Y" in the juvenile submission indicator in your software. If contributing a paper card please indicate with an "X" in the upper left block on the fingerprint card and, if applicable, be certain to check juvenile waived to adult court.

938.02(1) defines an "Adult" as a person who is 18 years of age or older, except for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance, "adult" means a person who has attained 17 years of age.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU		P.O. BOX
<small>PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93-579) REQUIRES THAT FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL AGENCIES INFORM INDIVIDUALS WHOSE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS ARE DISCLOSED IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH SOLICITATION, AND USES WHICH WILL BE MADE OF IT.</small>				
JUVENILE FINGERPRINT SUBMISSION	DATE OF ARREST MM DD YY 12-12-2000	ORI CONTRIBUTOR WI0710000 WINNEBAGO COUNTY SHERIFF OSHKOSH, WI		
TREAT AS ADULT	DATE OF OFFENSE MM DD YY 12-12-2000	PLACE OF BIRTH (STATE OR COUNTRY) NB		
ARREST TRACKING NO. 71000012130021				
MISCELLANEOUS NUMBERS		SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, AND AMPUTATIONS		
AF-AIR FORCE NUMBER XXX	ART ARM	CANE	EAR TUBES	
AS-ARMY SERIAL NUMBER X	BALD	DA ALCOHOL	FRC ANKL	
DL-WIR-111-2222-3333-44	RESIDENCE/COMPLETE ADDRESS 123 MAIN ST APT. 456			
NS-NAVY SERIAL NUMBER X				
PP-PASSPORT NUMBER XXXX				



Graphics Courtesy of Brian K. Ross

## **Did You Know?**

\*CJIS IAFIS peak 10 print day in 2002 was 81,646 records.

\*The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has a fingerprint database containing 6-12 million adult aliens.

\* All Wisconsin livescan and cardscan users throughout the state send arrest information using Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

\*Beginning in December 2002, the Wisconsin Supreme Court announced that its proceedings are available live on the Internet. Live audio and archived proceedings are available at: [http://www.courts.state.wi.us/supreme/Wisconsin\\_Supreme\\_Court\\_Oral\\_Arguments.html](http://www.courts.state.wi.us/supreme/Wisconsin_Supreme_Court_Oral_Arguments.html)

Recordings of oral arguments are available for all cases heard from September 1997 to present, and are available on the day of oral argument. You can search for oral arguments by docket number, oral argument date, or party name.

Date	Docket #	Caption	Playback
Dec 17, 2002	01-1469	Austin J. Fox v. Catholic Knights Ins. Society	Playback
Dec 06, 2002	01-3063-CR	State v. Waylon Picotta	Playback
Dec 06, 2002	00-2599-CR	State v. Lucian Agnello	Playback
Dec 06, 2002	00-1886-CR	State v. Paul D. Hoppe	Playback
Dec 04, 2002	01-2911	Joseph Finnegan v. WI Patients Compensation Fund	Playback
Dec 04, 2002	01-1201	Tony Evangelical v. Tower Insurance Co.	Playback
Dec 04, 2002	01-0806-CR	State v. Jimmie Dawson	Playback
Dec 03, 2002	01-2213	Toni L. (Dunlap) Rotschke v. Terry L. Dunlap	Playback
Dec 03, 2002	01-0636	Quentin D. Lemaggio v. Jane Gernble	Playback
Nov 14, 2002	01-3402	Randy O'Neill v. James Reamer	Playback
Nov 14, 2002	01-0390-CR	State v. Philip Cole	Playback
Nov 14, 2002	01-0095-CR	State v. Maur A. Herndon	Playback

Oral arguments **before** December, 2002 are in ReadAudio format and require RealPlayer to listen. Oral arguments **after** December, 2002 are in Windows Media format and require Windows Media Player.

*(Note: Some Netscape users receive an error message. Click "OK" and the audio should play. Those who wish to access live audio should use Netscape version 7 or higher, and Internet Explorer v5.5 or higher.)*

## **Identification Manual**

The Crime Information Bureau last published the Wisconsin Identification Manual in April of 1997. Now in final draft form, the revised version is expected to be published (and available on CD) in the near future.

## **Livescan/Cardscan/AFIS User Group Meeting**

The next Livescan/Cardscan/AFIS User group is scheduled to take place on May 8, 2003, at the Holiday Inn, Stevens Point. Agenda items will include fast identification, CIB's new AFIS and functionality, joint AFIS initiatives, and returning acknowledgement and identification messages to law enforcement agencies that contribute fingerprints to the Crime Information Bureau. Livescan and cardscan vendors are expected to be present to address technical issues law enforcement agencies may be experiencing. As more digital imaging systems interface with record management systems and livescan devices, imaging and interface vendors are encouraged to participate.

If there are any additional topics you would like to see on the agenda, please contact Cheryl Foxford at (608) 266-7315 or [foxfordcl@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:foxfordcl@doj.state.wi.us)

## **Fourth Annual Technology Conference**

Due to the overwhelming success of the CIB Business Meeting, we have decided to broaden the scope and include other bureaus within the Department of Justice. Join us on October 2 – 3, 2003 at the Plaza Hotel (formerly the Ramada Inn & Conference Center) in Eau Claire for this new conference format. In addition to CIB, participants and presenters will include the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Crime Labs, Training & Standards and the Office of Crime Victims Services.

Keep an eye on future DOJ publications for a detailed agenda and registration information.

## **Criminal Justice Funding URLs**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm>  
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=52>  
<http://www.cfda.gov/>  
<http://www.grantsnet.org/>  
<http://www.jrsainfo.org/resources/funding.htm>  
[http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg\\_app.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg_app.html)  
[http://www.agileprogram.org/grants\\_funding/justnet.html](http://www.agileprogram.org/grants_funding/justnet.html)  
<http://www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.html>  
<http://www.fdncenter.org/>  
<http://www.tgci.com/>  
<http://www.ncrlc.net/>

## **CRIME INFORMATION BUREAU CONTACTS**

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Handgun Hotline	Mary Sturdevant	608-267-2776	608-264-6200	sturdevantmj@doj.state.wi.us
TRAIN	Colleen Seifert	608-266-7792	608-266-7792	CIBTrain@doj.state.wi.us

Check the CIB website for additional data at: [www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib](http://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib)

### ***Are You Interested In....***

... receiving the *Identification Newsletter* electronically? Please forward your email address with your name, your agency name, and whether your agency has access to the Internet or not to: Capri Lione, [lioneca@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:lioneca@doj.state.wi.us)

The *Identification Newsletter* is distributed to over 800 law enforcement, criminal justice and support agencies throughout Wisconsin. The newsletter is also available on the Internet. Visit <http://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/> and click on "Forms & Newsletters, CIB Identification Newsletter". Articles for publication and letters to the editor are encouraged. Send all correspondence to Capri Lione, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau, P. O. Box 2718, Madison WI 53701-2718; (608) 261-0667, or FAX (608) 267-1338; email to: [lioneca@doj.state.wi.us](mailto:lioneca@doj.state.wi.us)